## DIS2023: XXX International Workshop on Deep-Inelastic Scattering and Related Subjects



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## Transverse Single Spin Asymmetry for Inclusive and Diffractive Electromagnetic Jets at Forward Rapidity in $p^+p$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV and 510 GeV at STAR

Tuesday, 28 March 2023 16:50 (20 minutes)

There have been numerous attempts in the last couple of decades to understand the origin of the unexpectedly large transverse single spin asymmetry  $(A_N)$  of inclusive hadron production at forward rapidities observed in  $p^{\uparrow}+p$  collisions at different center-of-mass energies  $(\sqrt{s})$ . The current theoretical framework to explain such a puzzle includes the twist-3 contributions in the collinear factorization framework, and the transverse-momentum-dependent contributions from the initial-state quark and gluon Sivers functions and/or final-state Collins fragmentation functions. However, there are indications that the large  $A_N$  might come from diffractive processes, according to the previous analyses of  $A_N$  for forward  $\pi^0$  and electromagnetic jets in  $p^{\uparrow}+p$  collisions at STAR [1]. The STAR Forward Meson Spectrometer (FMS) is an electromagnetic calorimeter, which can detect photons, neutral pions, and eta mesons, with a pseudorapidity coverage of 2.6  $< \eta < 4.2$ . In 2015 and 2017, STAR collected large  $p^{\uparrow}+p$  data sets at  $\sqrt{s} = 200$  GeV and  $\sqrt{s} = 510$  GeV, which provide a great opportunity to measure  $A_N$  for inclusive and diffractive electromagnetic jets in the FMS at  $\sqrt{s} = 200$  GeV and 510 GeV. Also, we will present the comparison of  $A_N$  between inclusive and diffractive electromagnetic jets.

[1] (STAR) J. Adam et al., Phys. Rev. D 103, 092009 (2021)

## Submitted on behalf of a Collaboration?

Yes

## Participate in poster competition?

Primary author: LIANG, Xilin (University of California, Riverside)Presenter: LIANG, Xilin (University of California, Riverside)Session Classification: WG5

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